generally are very applicable to the week just past. The bark Fankre and schooner Flying Dart are both nearly due from San Francisco and their arrival is looked for with coniderable interest. The Advance is over due from Oregon, and the Jenny Ford from Teckalet. The ship William Wirt is ship ping her oil per Harriet & Jessie.

staples, and our remarks in last week's issue as regards but

quotations this week, as last, are mostly reports of suction sales, and we would remark that prices on the average have been satisfactory, owing probably to the liberal credit given. Cash sales on the contrary go quite hard at present and most articles of merchandise when submitted to this process are liter ally slaughtered.

SUGAR-Small receipts from Maul. We quote No. 1 in kegs at 10c; there are about 40 tons more to come from East Maui this -ason. In the course of three months three large plantations whose aggregate crop will probably equal 600 tons, will commence grinding, and we may then look for more activity in the sugar

FLOUR AND WHEAT-The quantity of domestic flour ow rapidly increasing, as the mill is turning out about 150 bbls per week. Late advices from East Maul report the yield much better than former reports, and estimates are given that there will be over 12,000 bushels to grind. We hear that some 4,000 oushels are now at the beach at Kahulul, awaiting shipment to Hocolulu. The quality of the wheat last received is much im proved over the early receipts, and the flour is likewise a finer

BEEF-In the absence of any demand it is difficult to give quotations, the stock both of Hawaiian and American is quite

LUMBER-The market is bare of north-west boards, but large supplies are looked for shortly, their being four vessels now on the way from the coast; planed, tongued and grooved boards, jobbing, at 6je ; pickets at 4c

WINES AND LIQUORS-Sales at auction as follows: U. V Proprietors brandy \$3 \$ gallon; kegs American do at 75c; Fazerac do \$2; Martell's \$2; Otard \$2 12}; Duff Gordon Sherry \$1 75 \$ gallon; 20 kegs Monongahela whisky 85 @ 874c; Jamaica rum \$1 65 ; cases claret \$2 12 ; Sauterne \$4 37 ; Schiedam Schnappe \$7 12 @ \$8. GUNNY BAGS-5 bales sold at 15c.

BROOMS-125 don at \$3 25 @ \$3 75. HAMS Sales 5 bbis at 14 @ 14jc.

DRY GOODS, &c .- Sales at auction of blue drills at 84c seeched shirtings at 54 @ 6c; muslins at 84 @ 10c; 100 pieces book muslin st \$1 50 @ \$2 37; 175 Swim robes at \$1 @ \$1 81; 25 pieces Irish linens at 32 @ 47c; 10 es fancy prints at 9 @ 10jc ; orange and green prints at 7j @ Si c ; denims at 12c; lack broad cloth \$2 32 @ \$2 62; blue do \$2 60; scarlet do \$3. CASE GOODS-Sales of cream tartar at 33 @ 35c; tins salmon \$8 \$ doz; peas \$6 25; quinces \$7; assorted meats \$7 50;

assorted preserves \$7 50 @ \$8; pepper sauce \$1 87; mustard \$2; lemon syrup \$4 50. WHOLE PEPPER-5 bbis sold at 16 @ 19c. CRACKERS-30 tins sold at \$2 37 @ \$2 75. SOAP-Sales 25 bas salt water soap at \$1 W bx.

PAPER-Sales 350 reams white paper at 56c @ \$1 124. BREAD-Small sales pilot at 6ic; navy do at 5ic. SHOES-Sales of 2000 pair brogans \$1 56 @ \$1 70; 250 pair calf shoes \$2 06 @ \$2 12\ ; 250 pair pumps \$1 62\. HATS-25 doz gents' fine cassimere sold at \$1 87 @ \$3 12.

LATEST DATES, received at this Office.

Aug. 22 Paris - July 5
July 31 Hongkong - June 1

" 20 Melbourne, N. S. W., July 15
July 8 Tahiti - June 8 Ships Mails

For Sax Francisco, no vessel up. For Laraina, per Kamoi, this day. For Hilo, per Manuokawai, Saturday. For Kawainas, per Manuskawai, Saturday. For Valparaiso, per sh Kamchameha IV., Saturday next.

PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

ARRIVALS. Sept. 11-Schs Karnoi and Maria, from ports on Maui 11-Sch Mary, Berrill, im Kawaihae.

11— "Kinoole, fm Kona, Hawaii. 12—Am whish Wm. Wirt, Osborn, fm Kodiack Sea bbis wh, 5000 his bone. 15-Mot Keike, Hall, im Kahului direct. 16—Sch Manuokawai, Beckley, fm Hilo.
Telegraph Hull, S. A. M.—No vessel in sight within twentive miles. Atmosphere very clear and wind fresh.

Sept. 12—Schs Excel and Keoni Ana, for Kaui.
12—Sch Liboliho, Thurston, for Hilo via Lahai.
14—Sch Maria, Molteno, for porta on Maui.
14—Schs Alice and Kinoole, for Kona, Hawaii. 15-Sch Mary, Berrill, for Kawaihae direct. 16- " Mol Keike, Hall, for Kahului direct

DEPARTURES.

VESSELS IN PORT.-SEPT. 17.

Am clipper ship John Land, Bearse. Br ship Kamehameha IV., Garry, for freight. Am ship Harriet and Jessie, Janvrin. Am seh San Diego, Crafton.

Consters in Port.

MEMORANDA.

Schooner Manuokawai left Hilo on Friday. No vessels in that port. It was very rainy at Hilo. Schooner Kalama arrived at Ka waihae on Sunday P. M. Schooner Likoliko arrived at Lahaina Sunday P. M. REPORT OF AMERICAN WHALE SHIP WILLIAM WIRT, OSBORNE, FROM

Addison, Lawrence, 400 bbis. Gen. Williams, Miller, 500 bbis, b'nd for Bristol Bay. \*\* 10, Benj. Mergan, Sisson, 200 bbis., do. do. do. Spoken, Jane 12, Benj. Rush, clean.

Heard from, about July 12, Good Return, Wing, 1300 bbis.

ason; Chas. Carroll, Parsons, 4 whales; John & Edward, 3 balen; Contest, Ludlow, 1100 bbis.; Neptune, Comstock, 3

that I now have concerning the fleet this season. I should judge from the ships that I have heard from and spoken, the average set 500 barrels in the Kodiack. There has been a good showed whales this senson, but very much scattered, and they have been rather shy. I got one whale May, 6 in June, 2 in July, from lat. 57 50 to 59 20 N., long. 140 20 to 144 W. Aug. 9, I saw a great show of small whales, 50 miles SE, of Cook's Inlet; struck one, but was obliged to cut line and let him go, on acecunt of the fog. On the 11th, fog cleared off, saw two large lone whales, and still, but fog shut down over us, and kept so for two days. We then had the best of weather up to the 18th. We cruised the ground over thoroughly, with no right whales to be seen, but any quantity of humpbacks. During the last fog and blow, Aug. 12, we spoke a large French clipper; underhim five whales : saw him the next day ; steered to the North with us awhite, then steered off to the Eastward, and that

ugged weather enough to make it up. Yours, J. B. W." Capt. Grinnell, of ship William & Henry, sends us the following reports :- June 20, Japan, 600 bbis ; July 17, Benj. Tucker, 4 whales ; July 22, Addison, 5 whales ; Aug. 18, Gen. Leopold, 10 whales. Saw the last whale 25th July. Left the ground 28th

may the last we saw of him. We have had but a small portion

of fog this season to what there generally is on Kodiak, but

INTER-ISLAND TRADE.

From Kawaman—per Mary, Sept. 11—50 bbis beef, 20 do th potatoes, 12 sheep. 1 bullock, 1 horse, 3 pigs, 6 bbis tallow, hides. SI goat skins, 30 sheep.
From Karar—per Excel, Sept. 12—30 cases mdse, 25 barrels, ow, 87 hides, 25 sacks eranges, 6 bbis kukui oil, 2 horses.
From Matn—per Maria, Sept. 11—20 cords firewood, 2 bbis ile ofl, 12 bullock hides, 300 goat skins, 1 mare and colt, 50 ches benanas. 2 Chinamen, Acheon and Aying, and 30 to passengers.

bunches benames. 2 Chinamen, Acheon and Aying, and 30 native passengers.

For Lamarya—per Maria, Sept. 14—12 bags flour, 6,000 feet lumber, 10,000 shingles, 10,000 chapboards, 10 pairs sashes, 75 pags medse, 2 balls, 1 horse, 2 pags.

For Lamarya and Kanulus—per Kamoi, Sept. 5—3 M shingles, 2000 ft lumber, 4 bags rice, 2 doors, 43 pags merchandise.

From Kanulus and Lamarya—per Kamoi, Sept. 11—3000 fts beans, 2000 fts coats, 14 pags sugar, 14 bbls molarses, 6 turkeys, 30 sheep, 1 horse, 1 wagon, 25 goat skins, 1 keg butter, 7 doc empty soda bottles.

For Halo—per Liholiho, Sept. 14—280 pags mase, 500 ft lumber, 10 bbls rice, 3 bbls salmon, 137 bags flour, 6 do Irish potatos, 28 do salt, 3 do ships' bread, 5 horses.

From Kanulus—per Moi Kelke, Sept 15—30 bbls pointoes, 13 bags beans, 30 docks, 2 chickers, 5 hides, 400 goat skins, 2 backets eggs, 14 torg whent, 1 native passenger.

## PORT OF LAHAINA.

ARRIVALS.

PASSENGERS.

COASTWINE, For Lausing-per Kamoi, Sept. 5-Apana, Achun, and From Kanulus-per Kamoi, Sept. 11-L H Anthon, Samu Downs, Master Beckwith, and 15 natives.

From Kawainas—per Mary, Sept. 11—Capt. Law, James Hoane, and 5 deck passengers.

From Karai—per Excel—Mr. Krull, Capt H. Prendergast.
Doenich, A. S. Cooke, Win Bease, W. G. Woolsey, Mr. Cook, Wi For Lahama-per Maria, Sept 14—II R H Prince Lot, Govahaoielus, Judge Jones, Judge Campbell, J C Spalding, Mi allon, Mr Wardle, Atack and another Chinaman; 20 deck Passengers.

For Hillo-per Libeliho, Sept. 12-Mrs P J Gulick, Miss Bishop, Miss Lucinda Clark, A Harris, Dr J Wight, J Wor J D Mills, Alex Pennie, John Kai, Akana, 2 Chinamen, and For Lahaina, per Kamoi, Sept. 17.—Capt Thos Spencer, wi and 2 children, Mrs J F Pogue and 2 children, S Hoffmeyer,

Vessels Expected from Foreign Ports.

Am schooner Flying Dart, Freeman, will be due from San Haw brig Advance, Robinson, is due from Columbia River, nber and prod with cargo of lumber and produce.

Bremen brig Antilla, Buschmann, sailed from Bremen ea
May, with cargo to Melchers & Co.
Haw brig Emma, Bent, due from Tahiti about Sept. 30.

American ship Gladiator, Cromwell, sailed from New Bedford une 10, and will be due Oct. 25. A clipper ship left England about the close of May with cargo e to the Agent of the Hudson's Bay Co. Bark Yankee, Smith, will leave San Fran ere Sept. 13 to 20. Am barkentine Jenny Ford, is due Sept. 10, from Teckalet, with a cargo of humber to Hackfeld & Co.

The American ship John Gilpin, with a cargo of merchandise to C. Brewer 2d, will be due from Boston Oct. 6. ish Brigantine Recovery will be due here from The Am clipper ship Fortuna, of H. A. Pierce's line of Sandwich Island packets, seiled from Boston May 22d, with a fell cargo of merchandisc. to B. W. Field, due here about Sept. 25.

THE PACIFIC

## Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17. By the good will of our late beloved Sovereign, whose memory will never cease in the hearts of his people, the Hawaiian kingdom enjoys a degree of constitutional freedom, which ranks it foremost among the nations that can boast of so-cial, political or religious freedom. Partaking largely of the elements which constitute a democracy, it respects the vested right of its ancient rulers, and maintains a limited monarchy.

The constitution of 1852 vests the suprer power of the kingdom in the King, the Legislature and the Judiciary. These three powers, when fully and ably exercised, may be said to balance each other; on the other hand, when the influence of either predominates, the others become subservient, and the result which must follow will be the injury of the public interests. For instance, if the power of the King becomes so dominant as to overrule the formation or acts of the Legislature in contravention of popular rights, or to control the acts of the Judiciary to the open violation of legal enactments, the result would be clear-feuds and contentions must arise which, all history admonishes, endangers the sovereignty itself. Or should the power of the Courts become oppressive and venal, and their acts be in open violation of private and popular rights, the same result would follow. It is only when the three constitutional powers named, fill each their apgreatest degree of peace and security is given to

The constitution grants to the people a share in the exercise of the supreme power of the kingdom. This is vested in the House of Representatives. This body is or should be purely democratic in contradistinction to the House of Nobles. which is hereditary and aristocratic, if the tercan be applied in this kingdom. The latter is a bulwark to the power of the King, the former should represent the interests and passions of the

The sessions of the Legislature were formerly annual, but at the last session in 1856 the constitution was so altered as to make them biennial. Whether this change is wise or not is a question which time alone can decide.

The right conceded to the people by the constitution to share in the government by the choice of persons to represent themselves has never been here so prized as its importance demands. The foreign population being sparse compared with that of the aboriginal, the balance of power is placed in the hands of the latter, who are all, or nearly all, entitled to vote. Foreigners have hitherto taken but very little interest in the formation of the representative branch of the Legislature, and the result has been that natives have generally filled the house, many of them entirely ignorant of the first prinany effort to become a representative, however unqualified for the station has generally been suc-The importance of having an efficient and in

telligent body of representatives is becoming every year more observable. With them rests the decision whether matters of reform proposed shall be approved and made legal. They should be men beyond the influence of officers of the government, and should be entirely disconnected from any government service; for such service must, in some degree, serve to restrain their freedom of action. The House of Representatives for the past few years has been made up largely of persous so employed, and the result of their deliberations on ministerial measures has been biassed by such service. In each year a large number of judges have been returned as representatives, whose great object appears to be to increase their salaries and the salaries of their friends. In some instances this increase has been resisted, in others submitted to, till the salaries of judges throughout the kingdom are now considerably larger than they were five or six years ago.

Our Legislatures heretofore have been little else than a mere form, their labors being chalked out by ministers, whose leadings have been too often implicitly followed, without inquiring fully into the operation of each measure proposed, or the motives which have originated it. Nor can it be expected that any material change will take place if conducted properly and systematically. Mr. Anwhile three-fourths of the lower house consists of members who know little or nothing of the results which may follow their acts.

To remedy this, foreigners should be elected as representatives, for they possess more intelligence and capacity to understand the workings of any new measures that may be laid before them. Although the pay attaching for the service is a mere pittance to any foreigner who is capable of acting as a representative, and cannot be called a fair remuneration for leaving his business for two or three months, yet those who have chosen this One gentleman, whose crop last year amounted to kingdom for their future home should be willing 20,000 pounds, estimates the present year's yield at to sacrifice personal interest for the public good, 5,000 pounds only. Oranges also will be less plentiand take pride in the national prosperity.

We do not advocate the exclusion of native representatives from the House, but maintain that the body should comprise men of such intelligence and fitness as are suited to the work demanded, whether they be natives or foreigners. A majority of the representatives should consist of foreigners, as carrying with them more intelligence than the same number of natives; and as far as possible, representatives should not be in Prince Lot. They are of the Durham and Devon the employ of the government. There can be no injustice to the native population in the choice of the Prince's farm on East Maui. These bulls were a foreigner, for the interests of the two are iden- bred from stock imported by R. Moffit, Esq., at Katical, where the latter is domiciliated for life. huku, and are among the finest stock we have here. Every pesson chosen to represent a district should also be a resident of that district, provided

a suitable person can be procured. The election for representatives takes place in tires, which is purchased by Chinamen. Anything January next, and the Legislature meets in April | that tends to throw light on its properties as a merfollowing. Important measures will probably be chantable article or aid in its manufacture, will be brought before that body, to some of which we read with interest. In another column we publish a shall allude in a future number.

AMERICAN EAST INDIA TRADE .- The trade with Calcutta, out of and into Boston, must, from the tenor of the appended article, clipped from the columns of the Traveller, be assuming an impertance even greater than the British East India trade with New York.

Although freights are quoted very low in Amer ican papers, vessels engaged in the India trade both American and English, have found constar employment, as we learn by Lemuel Goddard Finch & Co.'s circular of date of London June 2 It is not probable that the disturbance in India will continue long or affect the American of English India trade to any extent.

The following extracts refer solely to the American fleet of India ships, besides which the English have a still larger fleet.

"There are, at the present time, on their way out to Calcutta to load for Boston, at that port loading or on their passage from thence to Boston, 109 ships. The whole of this fleet, if they escape the dangers of the seas, will arrive here before the first of July next, perhaps sooner, and the aggregate value of their cargoes will probably exceed fifteen millions of dollars, and the freight lists of the ships exceed three millions. This trade has been subject to unusual fluctuations, the past year. At one time, the profits on the cargoes which came in were very large; subsequently the losses on the same cargoes were very considerable, and since, the business has returned in a great measure to its former steadiness of moderate profits, for which it has been more marked than almost any other branch of the commerce of the country. "We have adverted occasionally to the Cal-

cutta trade as a forcible illustration of what the commerce of Boston might become, if the same amount of sagacity, perseverance and capital which is devoted to this should be applied to traffic in other countries. It is the intimate acquaintance with the business and the resources of British India which has made our trade with that country so successful, and caused it to increase so rapidly. Apply the like knowledge and the same means and energy to any other country and the same results will follow. It is true that in those countries where the business is to sell as well as to buy, greater industry and ability is requisite, because selling to advantage is always harder work than buying. But our merchants have hundreds of young men around them and in their stores who could be employed more profitably for themselves and for the country in going abroad, making themselves acquainted with the wants and resources of foreign lands, and there receiving consignments of goods from home, and making purchases for return cargoes, than in any other way. They would in some instances be required to exercise more self-denial than if at home, and lose somewhat of social and domestic enjoyment. But the compensation for their time would be so much greater, that in a few years they would be able to acquire a competency and return home to give another set a chance to enter

"Everywhere, in all the marts of trade, the system should be adopted. It is unsafe to sell or to buy in distant markets for any great length of time, unless we have, as our agents on the spot, those who are equally interested with us in the success of our undertakings."

## NOTES OF THE WEEK.

SIDE-WALKS .- A gradual improvement in walks in Honolulu is taking place, though very littl can be said in their praise, for there never was town of its size where worse walks were to be met Any improvement is therefore worth noticing. Mr. Rawson led off in laying down a brick side-walk; and Messrs. Hackfeld and Hoffmann have followed. Hard brick is no doubt the most durable and easiest walk that can be furnished here. A very good walk has just been laid down on Capt. Snow's premises corner of Fort and Merchant streets. We hope t see some system introduced so that the height, breadth and level of side-walks will be more uniform As they now are, in many streets they are a foot higher on one side of the street than the other, and frequently the same irregularity exists on the same side of the road. A good smooth, level walk does not require half the labor in traveling over it that a York with less efforts than over a mile of rough ground. But we don't look for any improvement until we have a street commissioner, whose duty it may be to regulate such matters.

Linux Plantation .- It is gratifying to hear that the prospects of this sugar plantation are now very encouraging. The plan of irrigating the cane proves to be even more successful and less expensive than was anticipated. The water is brought a distance of ten miles in ditches, and the supply is thought to be exhaustless and abundant. A correspondent writes to-us that he went over the plantation and found the cane as fine as any he has seen on these islands. Some ciples of political economy. He who has made of the joints measure eight inches in length, and frequently three and a quarter joints measure twentyfour inches. There is every prospect now that the yield will be at least three hundred tons of sugar, which, with present prices, must bring a handsome return to the company. Last year the crop was a total failure, owing to the drought which prevailed throughout the group; but the plantation will in fature be exempted from this drawback, with which the company has contended since its organization in 1850.

> RASCALITY.-Some malicious persons, supposed to e natives, set fire to a stack of wheat on Tuesday night last at Makawao, just as it was ready to b threshed, destroying about 700 bushels and very nearly consuming the threshing machine which had just been placed alongside. The grain belonged to the Cooper boys, whom everybody that has visited Makawao will remember as among the most industrious farmers in the place. The stack, we understand, comprised their year's earnings, and the loss comes very severely on them. The persons engaged in the act of setting the property on fire, we trust, will be detected and sentenced for the longest term the statutes allow. It is hard enough for the farmers to have to contend with worms, weevils, and rain, without having to submit to the revengeful acts of midnight

POTATOES .- Last winter and spring there was much complaint from shipmasters owing to their having to wait so long for their supplies of Irish potatoes. This ought not to be. There is no limit to the quantity of potatoes that can be raised in Kula, East Maui, and Kohala, Hawaii. And it is a business that will pay, has left with us. And if such potatoes could be relied on here, there would be twice the number disposed of to whalers. There is no vegetable they can take to sea that serves their purpose so well as potatoes.

THE COFFEE CROP IN KONA .- Well informed foreigners in the district of Kona, Hawaii, are of the opinion that the collee crop this year will not exceed one-third of the quantity gathered in former years. ful than last year. At the same time, all other kinds of produce, as potatoes, taro, corn, beans, &c., are unusually thrifty, owing to the frequent rainy weather which has been experienced for several months in that comparatively dry climate. This latter fact is by some adduced as a cause of the decrease in the coffee crop.

IMPROVED STOCK .- The schooner Maria took up to Maui on Monday two young bulls belonging to breed, perhaps two years old, and are to be place I on

KUKUI On .- This domestic product is receiving more attention as it well deserves. We notice that a considerable quantity is made on this island by nacommunication on the subject from Dr. Frick. 

MESSES. M'RUER & MERRILL-We have frequently had our attention called by residents returning from San Francisco to the kind attentions shown them by this gentlemanly firm, who take a great interest everything relating to the islands and whose store in California street may be called the head quarters of islanders while stopping in that city. We are happy to say that they have a large share of the trade with the islands, which their promptness in all orders or commissions from Honolulu only merits. To any who wish an agent to procure or dispose of merchandize for them, we can safely recommend them. See their card on our first page.

LIGHTS .- Now that the shipping season is coming on, we would suggest that piles be driven on the point of the reef between the outer harbor and the channel, where an anchor now lies, and also a few rods inland from the spar buoy, and that lanterns be placed on them at night. The expense of keeping them lighted would not be much, as one of the hands connected with the steamer could always see to it, without extra pay. It is a convenience which has long been wanted and we hope to see it carried out.

FROM THE FLEET .- The news from the whaling fleet is as yet very meagre-only about thirty vessels are eported so far, and the most of their reports are early in the season. From the Ochotsk we have as yet no advices. The first news from that ground last year was received here October 5 and at Lahaina October 4, so that it is too soon to look for news from that quarter. The fact that the vessels that leave the grounds latest usually give the best average, will tend to keep them back this year.

J. Hypg.-This gentleman, who visited Honolulu some months ago and renounced Mormonism here, has reached New York. In Harper's Weekly for July 11, is a long and interesting description of Salt Lake City and its people, furnished by Mr. Hyde, with illustrations of the principal objects of interest in that neighborhood. It is the most graphic description of the Mormon country that we have seen, and excites more interest now owing to the movements of the United States government in relation to that peo-

Blundens .- We have repeatedly alluded to the blunders to be found in the Hae Hawaii native newspaper, not from any wish to find fault, but in the hope they may be remedied. In yesterday's Hae, a native enquires what the name of the epidemic is. that has been prevailing of late. He is answered by the editor that it is the "Influenga"-a mere typographical error, which in a foreign newspaper would not be noticed; but where a word of information given to the natives for the first time, in an edition of 2000 or 3000 copies, is incorrect, it is not so easy to rectify the mistake. A little more attention to the proofreading is all that is needed.

Strong easterly winds have prevailed for the past few weeks, causing longer passages than usual in vessels bound to windward ports. The schooner Kamehameha IV. which took up the U. S. mail to Lahaina, was three nights out, and most of the late schoeners have been two or three nights in reaching that port. The Maria which sailed on Monday evening, arrived at Lahaina at 12 M. on Tuesday.

RUDDER BROKEN .- On her passage from Kahului Labaina, when in the Molokai channel, the of the rudder of the schooner Kamoi broke, carrying away the lower gudgeon. For the remainder of the trip the schooner was steered by her jib until within sight of Lahaina, when she was towed into port, and the rudder spliced together so as to enable her to reach Honolulu. She has had to be hove down here to replace the broken gudgeon, but sails again to-day for Labaina and Kabului, where a full cargo of wheat

BEANS .- In various parts of the islands the mon white bean is being cultivated to an extent that will ere long, if continued as energetically as it is commenced, drive the foreign article from the market and add another to our small list of exports. Beans thrive remarkably well in almost any locality on the islands, and yield at a rate that would astonrough, irregular one does. A person can walk three | ish a Yankee farmer. The wholesale price in Honomiles on the smooth flag-stone side-walks of New lulu ranges from five to six cents per pound for American white, with a considerable demand.

ENGLISH TS. THE HAWAITAN IDION .- The following is a verbatim copy of an order for goods sent by a native to a foreign store keeper in one of the remote districts of Hawaii :

DEAR SIR :- " Please you sent me thing of clother to the this woman wond, and 3 piece blue cotton dar'l, (drilling?) and calco, and charge my account. I wond this thing pay of woman worker of coffee from the tree." There has been an English school for natives in the district a number of years.

Houses to Ler.-Strangers and others in search of houses to let will generally find most of the buildings and premises vacant advertised in this paper on the first page. Notwithstanding so many new buildings are continually being erected, the number of vacancies are few. It speaks well for the prosperity of the town that it is so, and it is perhaps a truer indication of its steady growth than any that could be given.

PROTECTION HOOK AND LADDER CO .- A meeting of the members of the Hook and Ladder Company was held on Thursday evening last. The company organized under the name of "Honolulu Protection Hook and Ladder Co." Capt. Thes. Spencer was chosen Foreman and Chas. Burnham Assistant Fore-There are twenty-two names on the roll. Another meeting of the company takes place this eve-

Auctions .- Dealers will remember the large auction sale by A. P. Everett at R. C. Janion's stores this day. Also, on Thursday next, Mr. Colburn will sell at L. H. Anthon's store a varied miscellaneous assortment of goods, which will be found advertised

BUOYS FOR KAWAIHAE.-The sum of \$300 was voted by the Legislature of 1856 to furnish buoys for the above port, which are much wanted, but as yet unsupplied. Anchors and chains are cheap now, while the freight and expense of mooring the buoys need not delay the work a moment, as Capt. Berrill of the schooner Mary, offers to perform these services free of charge to the government.

House Warming .- The new office taken by the American Consul, Abner Pratt, Esq., was opened on Wednesday noon with a generous collation, at which most of the merchants and residents were present. I thon brought down a bag of large white potatoes The location is very central and convenient, being in on the Clyde and in the ports of Great Britain. The grown on his farm on East Maui, some of which he the large building on Charlton wharf, and the rooms spacious and airv.

WE ARE PROGRESSING .- If any one doubts it, let him glance at the harbor, where a large canvas signal hangs from the fore yard-arm of the clipper John Land, advertising her for New Bedford. It reminds one instantly of the crowded docks of New York or Boston. The wonder is, that no one has thought of

pore reservoirs. This is as it should be. Let us have another petition for more water to fill them, -- a matter which concerns everybody who has any pro-The Vankee will in all probability be in by

Sunday or Monday next. We shall have two weeks later news by the Mary L. Sutton via Lahaina today or to-morrow. It is doubtful by which vessel the mail will be received. ACCIDENT .- Mr. A. S. Cooke, of this place, met

Honolulu by the Excel. LOCK-UP FOR BESERTERS .- The Marshal informs us that the old building in the fort used for a lock-up for the past four or five years, is to be removed and out up in rear of the station-house in King street, ome building for that purpose being needed nearer

The Mary L. Sutton had not arrived at Lahains up to Tuesday evening. His Majesty visited the British ship Kamehameha IV. on Tuesday last.

THEORY IS NOT THE

WAILUKU, September 4, 1857. Sin :- I can answer the inquiry of last week's Adverliser relating to cactus. The larger part of the cactus in Kula and Honuaula bears red fruit. But most of the cactus about Wailuku bears white fruit. The two kinds in other respects are much alike, indeed I do not think they would be known as two kinds except by the fruit. But the natives, who are reliable in such matters, assure me that the two kinds are distinct, and that the color of the fruit is not affected by locality, as might be supposed.

Mr. Entron :- A friend of mine who lives in a dis trict where the kukui nut is in great abundance applied to me lucly, to answer a few questions upon the oil of that fruit. I communicated to him the following information which I partly found in existence at my arrival here, and partly obtained as the result of my own observations. Should you find that it might interest some of your readers, you are welcom to insert it in your valuable paper :

The kernel of the kukui was the kanaka's chie artificial luminary, before the introduction of th white man's luxuries, and in our days it is still the only process by which the native lightens his general room, when he dwells at a great distance from the city-or, what is often the case, when his idleness leaves him without means to purchase a lamp and somewhat to feed it. The late intelligent and industrious William

French was the first to erect a mill for the production of kukui oil, and his produce was used for paint an light-but the cheapness of the whaler's oil, and the quicker drying proprieties of linseed oil have reduced that business to a less profitable condition than many other undertakings, and it was already abundoned when I reached these shores, in 1851, As a light generator, kukui oil is by the kanaka's process of torrefaction

ises a part of the fluid, and imparte ath a dark tings and a viscid nature to it; in respect to that imperfect ion the mill of Mr. Widemann, on Kanai, has effaced it, by its cold drawn amber oil. As a vehiculum for color, its dessicating virtue

is, by far, inferior to linseed oil. This proceeds from the absence of the glutinous body that is in suspension in the latter.

For out-door work, where the temperature is powerful auxiliary, kukui oil has, for some time past been employed to make paint; but for inside work where twice and thrice the usual time is absorbed in drying, linseed oil will not be superseded, unless kukui is chemically brought to fill the same office.

In regard to the saponization of kukui oil, lik several other fatty matters, caustic soda will only convert it into hard soap when combined with other greasy substances, which is the case with many other oils-olive oil excepted. To make soap of olive oil, the worst sorts only are made use of, since it is a fact admitted in chemistry, that the rancidity or the beginning of a decomposition establishes a greater affinity between the alcali and the body to be sapon ized; according to that law an impure kukui is easier made into soap than a fresh, lightly colored oil. For culinary purposes, the kukui oil might be used

in the same way as is the walnut oil, in some parts of France and Germany. The flavor peculiar to aniand vegetable greases, whether liquid or strong tang, and exhibits a brown color, leaving the stearine inodor, hard and snow white; the same result is obtained in freeing the cocoanut butter of its oil, and I have seen some thus prepared by a French chemist, at Tahiti, that was in every respect as sweet as the best lard. In the kukui, the coloring and odorous principle is more intimately united with the purer part of the whole, therefore more difficult to expel; but, judging from my experiments upon the agency of animal charcoal, I believe that the charred residuum of the hydrocyanate of potash (a yellow or stalised salt to produce the Prussian blue with an de of iron) would operate a complete discoloration that oil, at a mere nominal expense. I have also

I to neutralize its flavor by a more palatable one, and have succeeded in assimilating it to walnut oil. I have still two other applications in operationof which is of a great importance. In case of ccess, which will be shown in a few weeks, L will andly publish a postscript to this letter.

I am, &c., D. FRICK, LL. D. Bungalow, Sept. 15, 1857.

Foreign Summary,

It is said that Prescott, the historian, has received \$20,000 the past year for his literary hobors.

The name of the young princess of England is Beatrice. The ceremonies of her baptism were splen

said that, from the top of the steeple of Trin-(March, New York, 11,000 grogshops can be Bayard Taylor 's about to be married to Miss Maria

A LUCKY (?) MAN .- Mr. J. Waters, a professor of music in Palmer, Massachusetts, has drawn the woman in " Perham's gift enterprise," who brings \$25,000 with her hand and heart.

A CHARMING COUNTRY .- A large portion of the swamp of Florida is said to be capable of producing 500 bushels of frogs to the acre, with alligators enough for fencing. Besides these, the mosquitoes can present bills enough to drive off all who may venture to dispute the title of the present "squatter sovereigns" of the piace. How IT WAS BUILT.-The monster iron steamship

Great Eastern belongs to members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, in London, who subscribed \$2,-600,000 for building it. This amount and the result ability to accomplish what they undertake. ATCHISON GIVES UP .- D. R. Atchison writes to a friend in South Carolina acknowledging the sum of

\$271, which had been appropriated to "the cause"

Kansas, but he advises that no more money raised in South Carolina, as "the North has, and will raise, to expend in Kansas, ten dollars where we can Rev. Mr. Kalloch and wife were at Pittsburgh Pennsylvania, las: week, on their way West; Mrs. Cunningham and daughters, with young Snodgrass, are summering at the Weddell House, Cleveland, and

Col. Kinney, the fillibuster, was at Ruatan on the 13th ult., waiting an opportunity to get to the United steam-engine builders were never more busy than at the present time, and we learn that Napier, the celebrated steam-engine builder, has more work engaged

than can be executed by him for three years to come.

—New York Times. A Canadian Jury in a murder trial last month re sorted to a "toss up" to decide whether the verdict should be murder, manslaughter, or simple assault. The realt was for manslaughter, but eight of the twelve ill refused to assent, and they agreed to fight six against six, across the table, for a verdict. They omitted this, however, and passed the night singing and dancing. They reported disagreement and were

DAYS OF GRACE .- The New York Courier says:-"Some of the papers mistake the provision of the law which went into effect July 1st, abolishing days of grace on certain commercial paper. The law does not, as some have stated, apply generally. It is restricted to sight drafts, and bank checks, bills and drafts payable on a specified day. Ordinary time drafts, promissory notes, &c., have 'days of grace' as heretofore. Protests can hereafter be sent through the Post Office."

The "Dead Rabbits" have full swing in New York with an accident while on an excursion to the upper When burying one of their number at Calvary Cem-Wailar Falls on Kauai, on the 29th of August. When etery, they entered an eating house, ate and drank about half way, he fainted and fell from his horse, what they wanted, and then refused to pay, telling about half way, he fainted and fell from his horse, what they wanted, and then refused to pay, telling the owner they were "Dead Rabbits" and he might get his pay as he could. These are the voters that injuring his back quite seriously. He returned to

A queer cow case was recently decided in Mt. Ver-non, Ohio, which occupied the court five days, em-ployed four lawyers, and something like a hundred witnesses. The plaintiff fortified his claim to the cow me eighteen witnesses, who swore positively to dentity. But the defendant had twenty witnesses, who swore point blank to the contrary, and he got his case.

Prince Albert has had the title of "Prince Con-ort" confirmed to him by letters patent by the Queen luring their joint lives. The Princess Royal will be married on the 18th January next. A ball is to be given by the Prussian hurches, throughout the year, to meet them.

Legation in honor of the approaching event, when Her Majesty and the youthful bride and bridegroom will be present. The ball will take place on the 6th

ADVANCE WAGES TO SEAMEN .- The ship-owners of Philadelphia have resoived to unite with those of New York and Boston, in refusing to advance money to seamen, after July 1st. Hereafter they will furnish one suit of warm clothing and give a bounty of 10 per cent. on the earned wages of those of the crew who perform the voyage, and in case of the loss of the ship on an outward voyage, the seamen shall be paid the wages earned to the time of such loss, and in no case less than one month on foreign, and for

two weeks on coastwise voyages.

The bark Houque, Capt. Cartwright, which sailed nce on the 27th ult., for Hang Kong, we believe, i the first vessel that has no out from this port with out paying the customary advance wages. She took out, all told, 18 men, every the of whom returning in the ship will receive a bonds of 10 per cent. upon the wages due him at the end of the voyage. Comfortable clothing, equal to a suit for each man, was put on board. The men were all of a respectable New York Express.

SLAVERY IN OREGON .- The Charleston ublishes a letter which it claims to be e authority, dated at Astoria, April 20, 1857, which says: "We shall have starm times in this Territory until we are admitted into the Union as a State. The Slavery question will swallow up every other consideration, and you need not be surprised if Oregon knocks for admission with a Pro-Slavery Constitution. The dimenity of obtaining laborers and family server is working a great change in the feelings of the Northern people settled here, throughout the farming pertions of the country, and the mining reions are almost unanimous for Slavery."

Sugar.—The English papers estimate that the high cost of sugar has diminished the consumption onehalf in that country. In the United States the con-sumption has also been greatly checked, while the stock is large. It is estimated that on the 1st instant there was in the bonded warehouses of the U. S. gov. ernment, not less than \$20,000,000 worth of sugar and molasses, and it is quite probable the holders, before through with it, will be compelled to submit to an average decline of 20 per cent.—equal to a loss of \$4,000,000.

SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF MEANNESS .- There is a rich man in this liberal community who can boast of being the most splendid specimen of meanness yet known He employs a little boy as house servant, who accidently broke a side door-light in washing it. The light was of common window glass, but the liberal, sh-minded, and would-be-aristocrat, ordered a glazier to put in a plate-glass, and made the poor boy pay for it! The cost of the glass was equal to week and a half's wages, and the glass originally broke cost just one-quarter that of the new. How many souls of that size could dance on the point of a cambric needle ?- Boston Ledger.

FREE MASONS IN THE CABINET.—The Free Masons' Magazine says: "It is probably known to most of our readers that Gen. Cass is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, and is, therefore, well qualified to speak of the character and tendencies of the institution and its principles. President Bucha-nan is also a Past Master of a Lodge at Lancaster city, Pennsylvania. The Vice President, Hon. Mr. Breckinridge, is a member of Webb Encampment of Knight Templars, at Lexington Kentucky, and the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb, is a member of the Order in Georgia. We are not informed, in this particular, as to the other members of Governor Marcy leaves a widow, a daughter, and two sons. Mrs. Marcy was at her sister's, in

Rochester, and the daughter was on a visit to Troy, when the Governor died. One of the sons is in the Navy; the other resides in California. Mr. Marcy's only surviving brother lives on the old homestand at force is at all times kept up. Southbridge Like most in early life. When he left home to engage in the study of law, his father gave him thirteen dollars as an outfit. When he had traveled about twenty miles, ten domers of his money proved counterfeit. By stopping to work he cleared the expenses of his

journey, and by teaching carried himself to the Bar. THE YACHT AMERICA .- Porter's Spirit of the Times elebrated vacht America, with which we so gloriousy distanced the combined yacht squadron of Great in, in the summer of 1851, are fully answered by the following extract of a recent article in a Lonlon journal on the steam frigate Niagara. The Lonjournal says: 'While the monster American frigate is riding so proudly at Tilbury fort, there lies, almost within musket shot of her pennant, in a shipbuilder's ard, and we deeply regret to say, com-America, that so delighted our yachtsmen in the Solent. Alas! that we should so soon be called upon to record such a destiny for the 'skimmer of the

NEW METHOD OF FREIGHTING OIL.-Messrs. David Pierce & Co., of this city, have prepared 170 casks of sperm oil for the United States Light-houses on our Pacific coast, under the direction of the Department. They were sent yesterday by the propeller Wamsutta to New York, for shipment to San Francisco. A novel method of preserving the oil, for such a long voyage, is resorted to. Barrels containing 31 gallons are placed in strong casks of 45 gallons capacity, and the vacant space between is filled with The usual method of sending the oil was in provision barrels, which could be easily handled; but it unfortunately happened, in many cases, that on reaching port the oil had leaked out and disapseared without affording any light. The new arangement will preserve every drop. About 5000 gallons are now shipped; the same quantity was sent in the same way last April. Cost of this oil delivered in San Francisco, \$3 per gallon.- N. B. Standard. The London Illustrated views, June 18th, has the following in regard to Miss Dix: Miss Dix (of Bos-

ton, United States) who has taken so admirable a part in forcing the state of the Scotch lunatics upon lie notice, appears to be a person of extraordinary evotion to her sense of duty. So feeble in body that she can hardly walk half a mile, she has traveled over the whole of the United States, and induced nineteen of the local legislatures to erect and endow State lunatic asylums. She has also extended her influence to the erection of light-houses and the establishment of life-boats on many parts of the American coast. When convinced of the horrible treatment of the mad in Scotland, and furnished with letters to the Duke of Argyle and one or two others of the Ministry, she started from London, drove direct from the railway station to their residences, and gained their promise the commission of inquiry before she secured a lodging or changed her dress. Largest Man in the World !- The funeral ser-mon of Mr. Miles Parden, who died at his residence

in Henderson county, will be preached on the Sanday in this month, five miles southwest from Lexington, Tenn. The Masonic fraternity will be in The deceased was, beyond all question, the largest man in the world. His height was seven feet six nches-two inches higher than Porter, the celebrated Kentucky giant. His weight was a fraction over one thousand pounds! It required seventeen men to put him in his coffin. He measured around the wais

six feet four inches. After the funeral services, a friend in He county, who has long known Mr. Darden, has promised to give us a brief sketch of his life, embodyin some intoresting facts.

One of the largest receiving and disbursing cor-porations of the country is to be found in the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, located at Boston. It was chartered by the State of Massachusetts, nearly half a century ago, in 1810, and the disbursement of its funds, amounting to over \$350,-000 annually, is co-extensive with the earth's surface, embracing India, China, Africa, European and Asiatic Turkey, Syria, the islands of the Pacific and Atlantic seas, the Mediteranean, the Indian Ocean, and lastly, the wilds of America itself. Its beginning, like most other corporations of this character, was small, disbursing, we believe about \$6,000 a year; but it has now attained a magnitude worthy to be noticed among moneyed corporations, and as such, we review some of its prominent operations. The men in Beston who manage it are among the first in men in Boston who manage it are among t that city, and from the commencement of its organ-ization it has enjoyed a high credit both at home and abroad, having, in foreign countries, within the past twenty years, by crafts on Baring Brothers & Co., of London, disbursed more than six millions of dollars, and never has the corporation been dishonored for want of funds. Indeed, in such credit is it abroad, that in Calcutta, Canton, Constantinople, and at the Cape of Good Hope, their drafts usually command a higher premium of exchange than that of private merchants in the best credit.

Usually, the funds to meet all the mounting to more than \$350,000 a year—are eposit with the Messra Baring; but the board le deposit with the Messrs. Baring; but the board have an overdraft credit with these great bankers, and can avail themselves of it, if need be, by paying four percent interest; but so systematic are all their operations and so nicely do they calculate their available resources, that it is seldom they avail themselves of the liberality of their London bankers.

Their annual receipts are now about \$350,000, and as fast as this is received it is remitted to London—the great distributing eits of all their laborations.

the great distributing city of all their large he appropriations for this large dis when there are but a few thousand dollars on

The income is estimated, but the apprepriations are for fixed sums to each mission station, and these are based on carefully made up requisitions of each mission. When fixed as a whole, the drafts on Lonmission. When fixed as a whole, the drafts on London are transmitted to the agents of the Board at each station, and are then thrown on the market, and the proceeds distributed to the several missiona. ries throughout the interior and scaboard of Africa Asia, and the Mediterranean, and the islands of the sea. Many of these drafts don't reach London six months and a year after they are dated drawn at sight, and it is a little curious of them, which, by endorsements, gir

of them, which, by endorsements, given having passed through a dozen different hands below reaching the designated place of payment.

The number of mission stations at present is upwards of 160, and the timber of missionaries and native assistants is about 700.

To disburse the many millions which have been disbursed by this corporation within the past five years, and that too over a large surface of the earth, and to maintain its credit unimpaired, as it has do through a period of forty-seven years, embracing a sons of great commercial embarrassment, such a those of 1818, 1832, 1836 and 1837, must require talents of a high order, coupled with great integrity. talents of a high order, coupled with great integrity, and it is a little curious, that through all the changes and they are incident to, and frequent in corporation of this character, that have been made, in the admit strative departments of the Board, both credit a character have never retrograded, but on the cor ry have steadily advanced, placing this corpo probably at the head of all religious association this respect, and excelled by none of those usually congregate in far famed Exeter Hall.

Its receipts this year, it is estimated, will be large than ever before, and we are pleased to add, that a few days since nearly \$2000 of this sum was contri-buted by a few gentlemen of St. Louis, independent of the usual collections that will be taken up the year in this city .- St. Louis Democrat.

A New Motive Power to Supersede Steam We have been aware for some time past that P

non was engaged in our city co atent " Sulph, Oil Carbonic Acid Engine," and s prospects of success were highly encoura-ore than ten years has the Professor labored this favorite theme of his mechanical and s enius, occasionally encountering difficulties. close application and unbending enterprise, he fin found his efforts crowned with abundant success. We called yesterday afternoon, much to our gra fication, and saw the engine in full, successful opera-tion, several days, in Cypress alley, between Prat-and Lombard streets. This engine, being merely nodel, or experimental one, has, of course, some rections, and may be greatly improved, but it is lculated for four-horse power, being a common rectilineal or reciprocating sterm-engine, differing in no material feature from those in general use. The ent novelty consists in the motive power and its lication, which wholly supersedes steam. This meter is produced by a compound of de. sulphiated bi. sulphuret of carbon, coal tar and volatile or fixed oil, which, under certain influences of heat, becomes owerfully expansive, and thus gives momentum Though only a four-horse engine, it was performing the estimated duty of ten horses, and has been so doing since put into operation, nearly a fortnight ago. The fluid, or gas, constituting the motive power, is used over and over again with scarcely any diminution or water beginning it wn, after performing work, from the heat to the condenser, and from the idenser to the her er again, with thorough renova-in. The heater where the gas or fluid is introduced is submerged in a cistern of heated oil, kept hot by a gentle fire. In this condition the gas expande gaining its power, and passing through pipes and valves, and acts upon the piston, giving motion to the engine. The appliances are simple, easy of com-prehension, free from complication, and not subject to accident or disarrangement.' Thus a steady, active

The cost of this fluid is estimated at ten cents by careful attention, will run an engine of the capacity here noticed for one year. Its components are such as not to freeze, even at ninety degrees below zero. The amount of fuel is in proportion of fifteen pounds of coal to one hundred pounds, compared with a steam engine of the same dir whilst more than double the force can be brought into requisition. The engine, which we saw in operation has a piston of twelve inches stroke, crank si inches. It was doing the service of ten horse pow under break of a wheel 3 feet in diameter, 9 feet 11 1-2 inches in circumference, pressed between two bars, one on each side, and a friction block on each bar of 71-2 inches in length and 21-4 inches in width. on an iron rim of 2 1-2 inches, under a weight of 112

pounds, making 80 revolutions per minute. To those versed in mechanics this will indicate the To those versed in mechanics this will indicate the engine's capacity, or the power applied thereto by this wonderful agency. The heat causing the result here noticed was only 236 fahrenheit, or 60 pounds working power under exhaustion, and an atmospheric pressure of 15 pounds adverse, which adds that much to the active agent. By trial with steam in the same proportions, under a similar condition, with 267 degrees of heat, the amount of pressure was only 25 pounds to the square inch, and when tested the engine moved but slightly and stopped. Thus there is clearly demonstrated an almost incredible superiority, or advantage, of this new motor, in its applicanoticed, we are told-and, in leed, it becomes apparent to practical or scientific observers—that explosion is impossible, and thus a momentous point is gained in obviating all danger. Professor Salomon was born in Prussia, and has

been a citizen of the United States over twenty-seven PRIVATE FORTUNES OF GREAT PERSONAGES,-Crossis possessed, in landed property, a fortune equal to £1,700,000, besides a large amount of money, slaves and farniture, which amounted to an equal sum. He used to say that a citizen who had not a sufficient fortune to support an army, or a legion, did not descrive the title of a rich man. To philosopher Seneca had a fortune of £3,500,000. The rius, at his death, left £23,625,000, which Caligula and in less than

twelve months. Vespasian, on ascer-estimated all the expenses of the Sta 000. The debts of Mile amount Casar, before he entered upon any off owed £2.-995,000. He had purchased the friends for £500,000; and that of Lucius Paulus or £300. 000. At the time of the assassination of Julius Co. sar, Antony was in debt to the amount of £8,000,000; he owed this sum on the ides of March, and it
was paid by the kalends of April; he squandered
£147,000,000. Appius squandered in debauchery
£500,000, and finding on examination of the state of
his affairs, that he only had £80,000 poisoned himself, because he considered the sum in sufficient for his
maintenance. Julius Cæsar gave Servilla, the mother
of Brutus, a part of the value of £40,000. Cleaof Brutus, a porl of the value of £40,000. Cleopatra, at an entertainment, gave to Antony, dissolved in vinegar, a pearl worth £80,000, and he swallowed it. Clodius, the son of Esopus, the comedian, swallowed one worth £8,000. One single dish cost Esopus £80,000. Caligula spent for one supper £80,000, and Heliogabalus £20,000. The usual cost of a repast for Lucullus was £20,000; the fish from his ponds were sold for £35,000.

EXCHANGE ON THE UNITED STATES. T SHORT SIGHT, in sums to suit.

J. F. B. MARSHALL, Agent H. F. Co. CUSTOM MADE OOTS AND SHOES!

"THE BEST, CHEAPEST IN THE END." "Fortuna."
To Boote and Shoes made and repaired at al



TO CAPTAINS F WHALESHIPS AND OTHER VES-SELS.—Wood of superior quality can be had at Koloa at per cord; fresh beef at 4 cents per fb; sbeen, at \$5 per head; d goats at \$1 50 head. Also at the port of Hanalet, wood and of can be had at the same rate. The Hirrbor of Hanalet is on North West side of the island, and has safe and good atter orage in from 6 to 10 fathoms of water. Wood and beef may to be had at Nawillevill at the same rate as above. Also fruits d vegetables of various kinds can be procured at all the above med ports.

amed ports.

17 Wood always on hand at the beach in quantities to GEORGE CHARMAN. THE UNDERSIGNED intends leaving this King-dom. SAMUEL A. LAKE.

BOWLING ALLEY BALLS OR SALE.—Balls, of different sizes, from 6 to 6; and Is Enquire at the Mazeppa House, Namanu street. DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Ionolulu, Sep .. 12, 1857.